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BY taking our "BOOSTER BRAND" MACARONI PASTE STARS, EGG-NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup-stuffs REGULARLY you escape SICKNESS, as all our Products, being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method, can be EASILY DIGESTED and give you GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.

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THE MODERN SPIRITUALISTIC APPEAL.

- (1) "Proofs of the Truths of Spiritualism," by the Rev. Prof. G. Henslow, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.E.H.S., etc.
- (2) "The Vital Message," by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

During the last few years the public has been simply inundated with books on Spiritualism. Most of them are "low-grade goods" from the literary point of view; few of them are by men of first-class intelligence, and the general reader has scarcely patience to peruse a good many of them.

The two mentioned above are in many ways exceptions to the general mass. They are both by men well-known in certain spheres of learning—the one, as a biologist of great repute; the other, as an author of thrilling detective stories. Neither of them, perhaps, a first-rate qualification for the propagation of a new religion, though some seem to think that Sir Arthur's was a good initial training.

THE VICE OF FAITH.

Needless to say, both are enthusiastic and wholehearted believers—though not exacting in the same things. This is a distinct misfortune as it detracts from the judicial merits of their books. We wish both of them had a little more of that sound common-sense exemplified in the story of the young man who, after vigorous prayer for a quarter-of-an-hour that the neighbouring mountain might be removed, got up, and, looking out of the window, exclaimed: "There, I knew it wouldn't go."

Prof. Henslow's book has all the demerits of faith. It is a higgledy-piggledy jumble, totally uncritical and illogical. No attempt is made to sift evidence, no attempt to estimate the worth of the witnesses. Sometimes the English is ungrammatical; at others the reader has great difficulty in discovering who is supposed to be speaking. The book is illustrated with numerous spirit photographs for the genuineness of all of which there seems to be about equal authority. And yet Prof. Henslow believes in it all so implicitly that one finds a difficulty in not respecting his faith.

GROSS MATERIALISM.

Persons versed in the literature of spiritualism must have noticed the gradual change of front of recent books. The older writers, like Myers and Gurney, showed a subtle insight into the metaphysical differences between mind and body. They saw the weak points of a philosophy which said that "Oh! I'm half angel and half bird" was only an allotropic form of protein and might eventually be sold by the lb. But all the subtleties of Myers and Gurney are now thrown to the winds. We are introduced unblinkingly to a system of unadulterated materialism. When Wm. Crookes made his first experiments with high vacuum tubes, matter put on an entirely new condition, the glowing, bombarding particles, he called "corpuscles," others "electrons." But the point is that nothing else whatever is in existence. All atoms of matter and of mind are made of corpuscles and these are made of pure electricity and nothing else" (page 120. The italics are ours.)

Readers of Prof. Ernest Mach's "Analysis of the Sensations" and of Mr. Hugh Elliot will begin to rub their eyes. We have no doubts as to which psychology we prefer.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHY.

As already stated, Prof. Henslow has his book illustrated with about fifty reproductions of spirit photographs. For a pure materialist, as Prof. Henslow is, photography of spirit is the most natural thing imaginable. One recent book on spiritualism had photographs of thought; a hideous, ugly-looking splash of vapour, like a cross between an amoeba and a cockroach, was a wicked thought—jealousy, if I remember rightly. Why not photograph a bubble, decently? After all, the identity of the bubble and the thought, jealousy, are no more difficult than the identity of a splash of vapour and the same thought.

In circumstantial detail the photographs are not good; indeed they would only convince the elect. The more cautious spiritualists fight shy of photographic proof. Sir Wm. F. Barrett, in his recent book on "Psychical Research," offers the following healthy advice:—"In passing, it might here be remarked that the evidence for so-called spirit photography is wholly inconclusive; most alleged cases are pure fraud."

THE SKEIN OF THE SEVEN OF HUMOUR.

The spirit to whom Prof. Henslow introduces us are a decidedly prosy, somewhat lot. On one occasion Prof. Henslow has been delivering a series of discourses on our Lord's discourses with the apostles after His resurrection. The spirit rather naively compliment him on the merit of these discourses and confirm the truth of his theory of the Resurrection body. As Prof. Henslow believes in the veracity of all the spirits he wonders what he would say if another spirit told him that his theory of the Resurrection body was all wrong. But we will come to this later.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE AND THE NEW GOSPEL.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's volume is quite different. It is a contemporary plea for the new Gospel by a firm believer. When Myers closed his monumental work he made the following prophecy:—"I venture now on a bold saying; for I predict that, in consequence of the new evidence, all reasonable men, a century hence, will believe the Resurrection of Christ, whereas, in default of the new evidence, no reasonable man, a century hence would have believed it." Thus the very central doctrine on which the Christian Faith rests is practically a dead letter in need of some fresh vitalising force. Sir Arthur feels this too, with the increasing force due to the years which have elapsed. The teachings of the Old Testament with their exacting penalties are to be relegated to the museum of degraded superstitions. The

New Testament is to be re-edited so as to bring out the essential relationships of the first and second Dawn. For, after all, was not the original Gospel only a great psychic wave bringing life and immortality to light? Did they not have cloven tongues, spirit voices, rushing winds and "materialisations"? If we read the New Testament aright is it not simply the report of a great séance?

FRAUD.

How are we to recognise a new Revelation? Herein lies the crux of the whole matter. How are we to try the spirits? And who is to say whether they are telling the truth or not? Prof. Henslow seems to think they always tell the truth. Sir Arthur is quite explicit:—"Personally, I have received and have been deceived by several such messages."

Messages so detailed in their mediocrity that it is impossible to think that they are deliberately false. To the uninitiated three-fourths of the mediums and most of the messages seem to be false. This, of course, is not Sir Arthur's view; but he seems to think that the truth of the messages, etc., must be a matter of private judgment.

THE TEST OF TRUTH.

About twenty-five years ago the present writer listened to one of Mrs. Besant's lectures on Mahatmas. She produced some photos of spirits taken on the "astral plane" and gave us some of their messages. There was no apparent fraud. The photographs might almost pass for some of Prof. Henslow's. But Mrs. Besant's spirits had a different view of Christ's resurrection-body from Prof. Henslow's—indeed, had a different view of the human body in toto. Which spirit am I to believe? Prof. Henslow's or Mrs. Besant's? Both claim supernatural accuracy for their spirits in reference to mundane matters: Which are we to trust about the supernatural? There is one other question we wish to have finally settled—Can the spirits give us no satisfactory answers to the great riddles of the past? We don't want to know if we will die next year or live happily ever afterwards. But there are a few great enigmas.

THE ENIGMAS OF HISTORY.

There have been conversations with, and even materialisations of, many of the great, from Moses to Plato. If the mediums cannot button-hole Shakespeare himself, can they not, now that Sir E. Durning-Lawrence has "gone West," get into touch with him and find out definitely who tore out the M.B. copy of Richard III. out of the Northumberland Palace? Or if Bacon used the form "Shakespeare" as a pseudonym. Or, again, many of us would give a month's salary for a conversation with Irenaeus. All the mysteries of the Fourth Gospel, and indeed the whole problems of early Christianity, might be solved in a five-minute conversation with that great Father, Irenaeus, when young had visited Polycarp, and Polycarp had been an associate of John the Apostle. Yet, when the question of the authenticity of the Fourth Gospel comes up, instead of saying that Polycarp told him that John had written it, he provocatively says there must be four Gospels because there are four winds. Why cannot we get some clue on these great and burning questions of the past? As it is we can only say with the poet:

"Ah, what a sorry answer gets the soul
When hot for certainties in this our life!"

WORKHOUSE FOR THE CANTON POOR.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS A SITE.

The Canton Government has granted the Yuk Tze Hill, outside the East Gate, to the Institution for the Poor. This hill, with an area of 5,753 cheng and 61 Chinese square feet is the property of the Government. With the exception of several acres of rice fields, the hill is covered with a number of graves, and the removal of which the Government will bear the expense, and a suitable piece of land nearby has been allotted for reburial. The graves are now being removed, and labourers have also been engaged to level the hill.

Until the completion of the proposed new building the Institution for the Poor will occupy part of the Model Prison for preliminary work, and in order not to waste time, the Institution will recruit some of the poor and set them to learn certain handicrafts during the occupation of the Model Prison.

The organising committee of the Institution for the Poor will endeavour to raise \$500,000 which is considered as sufficient for carrying out its plan, and \$300,000, already been subscribed by the Military Governor, the newly appointed Civil Governor, the Magistrate of Nanhai district, and Mr. Tan Lai-tung—Canton Times.

HOW TO GET MARRIED IN JAPAN.

The following is a selection from recent advertisements appearing in the columns of "Yokohama" in Tokio of Heir. Young man, born in Tokyo, second son of a wealthy family, good looking, healthy, intelligent, LL.B., teaching in Higher Commercial School, and attending Meiji University, complete outfit, desires to enter a family where there is a young, good looking, marriageable daughter. Reply to Japan Matrimonial Company.

"Wanted: A wife, up to the age of 25. A real gentleman, aged 30, position with a certain firm, bearer of 8th Order of Merit, household treasure worth ¥90,000, desires a wife."

"Wanted: To marry. Daughter of wealthy landowner, good looking, aged 20, graduate of Girls' High School, every qualification you could desire, besides bringing wedding outfit, wishes to marry a trustworthy person. Your reply will be considered."

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN SHANGHAI.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

According to an occasional correspondent, the members of the Military Government in Shanghai have decided to resume business as soon as Li Lieh-kwan, the representative of Tong Kai-yao, has arrived in Shanghai. The questions which are to be discussed are (1) to notify the nation the reason why the Military Government and Parliament are to be re-elected to Yunnan; (2) to request Lam Po-lik (the leader of the First Squadron) to send a representative to Shanghai to attend the meeting; (3) to request the M.P.s in Shanghai to re-elect the Administrative Directors; (4) to raise funds for the expenses of the Military Government and Parliament; (5) to raise funds for the armies; (6) to request the representatives of the armies, who are being sent to Canton, to leave Canton for Shanghai or Yunnan; (7) to request the Ministers of the Government, now in Canton, to leave Canton, and go to Yunnan; (8) to continue work on the projected University after dismissing Chang Shih-chao, one of the committee members; (9) to discuss the question of negotiation of peace with the North, and (10) discuss methods of dealing with Shum Chun-huen, and Luk Wing-ting. It is stated that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been elected Chairman of the Committee appointed for the formation of the new Government in Shanghai and Tong Kai-yao is the Chairman of the Executive Council which is entrusted with the task of putting the proposals into effect in Yunnan.

EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE PICTURES.

A FINE ALL-ROUND COLLECTION.

The many local residents who have visited the City Hall in the past two days, to inspect the collection of paintings by Japanese artists have been very favourably impressed with what is undoubtedly a very fine collection. On the first day, nearly 40 per cent. of the pictures were sold, and this in spite of the fact that the prices were not exactly moderate.

As in every exhibition, there are a few clumsily executed pictures, on which the artists do not appear to have expended sufficient time, or which they worked in a hurry. These daubs—and we use this term with the presumption that their authors are professional artists, and not those who merely paint as a pastime—are, however, more than offset by the large number of works in which an extremely high standard of art as practised by European artists has been reached. Most of these whose pictures are now on exhibition in Hongkong have studied under

European and American artists, and those not familiar with artistic work from the brush of Japanese must have been surprised to find that very rarely indeed—by the use of what might be termed an oriental colour scheme—have the artists revealed anything approaching national failings. The word "failings" is here used from the view point of one accustomed to study purely Western art.

It may be stated that the members of the Hongkong Sketch Club, even the best of them, have a little to learn from a study of some of the Japanese pictures. The bold coloring, the wonderful love of detail, the striking range of subjects, the unusual atmospheric and water effects produced in one or two of the pictures, all have their lessons for the student. If there is nothing at the exhibition to equal the atmospheric effects which Mrs. MacPherson has put into her pictures of Hongkong by night or the delicate landscape studies of Mrs. Britton, there are many marine and landscape studies of such fine execution as are worthy of the admiration of the best of local amateurs.

One of the gems of the exhibition is Mr. Atomi's "Isao in Winter," and oil painting that is really striking in execution. Another picture that has been much admired is Mr. Takenuchi's "Morning in Snow." This artist's works have been hung at the Royal Academy, and it is not too much to say that the colour effects he has put on to most of his pictures reveal the great artist.

The exhibition will be open to-day for the last time, and those who have not yet paid it a visit should not lose an opportunity of doing so.

ROMANTIC WEDDING. RESULT OF BOARD-SHIP ATTACK.

The marriage took place in the Colombo Magistrate's Court by special licence, on April 28th of Mr. A. MacGregor, of Rangoon, and Lady Florence M. Pringle. Both the parties arrived in Colombo on April 24th by the *Clouet* steamer, on board of which they had met for the first time. They left for Rangoon by the same steamer. Lady Pringle is the widow of the late Sir Norman Robert Pringle, Bart., and daughter of the late Mr. J. Vaughan. Sir Norman Hamilton Pringle, Bart., who succeeded his father in the baronetcy, arrived in Colombo by the same steamer to learn planting.

ALLEGED INDECENT HAND- BILLS.

SUB-LESSEE RESPONSIBLE.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, the hearing was continued in the case in which the management of the Wo Ping Theatre was summoned for distributing handbills containing indecent advertisements in reference to some pills.

The defendant had pleaded that he had sub-leased the theatre to another man and had no interest whatever in its management. He admitted that the licence had been taken out in his name but said that he had intended to transfer it to the sub-lessee.

Mr. Arculli, for the defence, submitted that the sub-lessee was responsible.

Mr. Smith said that it seemed to him that if defendant took out the licence he was responsible, otherwise it would be an easy way of escaping prosecutions by sub-leasing the property.

Mr. Arculli reminded the Magistrate of a previous case, similar to the present, in which the immediate landlord was adjudged the responsible person.

Mr. Smith remanded the case for further consideration.

At yesterday's hearing Mr. Smith remarked that if no fresh argument was introduced by the prosecution he intended to dismiss the summons. The licence was responsible for the theatre, but the question was: Who issued the handbills?

Mr. Arculli stated that to be liable under the Ordinance he submitted the prosecution must prove direct publication. The ordinance said "any person who publishes in any newspaper or by such or any other means distributes the publication." He did not think the licensee had anything to do with the matter, as he had no hand in the management.

Mr. Smith: The defence have proved to my satisfaction that although they hold the licence they have sub-leased the premises.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax said that according to the regulations the licensee was responsible for what happened in the theatre.

Mr. Smith: Yes, for any offence against the Theatre Regulations.

Mr. Hallifax: For any offence pretty well (Mr. Hallifax read the ordinance a second time and then said: "there seems to be a little doubt on the matter.")

Mr. Smith: I thought the ordinance referred to Chinese Theatres housed in matsheds.

Mr. Hallifax: It covers all Chinese theatrical performances whether in a permanent building or in a matshed. If you hold that the original lessee is not responsible as he has sub-leased it, I will have to prosecute the sub-lessee for having performances without a licence.

Mr. Smith: The licensee is responsible, of course, for any breach of the conditions of the licence.

Mr. Hallifax: Under the licence he is responsible for everything taking place in the theatre. If he is not responsible, no one is.

Mr. Smith: It is a case of publication. It is rather extraordinary that the person who printed it is not responsible.

Hon. Mr. Hallifax: The printer is not liable.

Mr. Smith: I suppose he acts under the orders of the person who engages him to print it. It is simply a question of: Who is responsible for the publication? As it is not an offence under the licence, the original licensee should not be charged.

Mr. Hallifax: That means that the sub-lessee is responsible for running performances without a licence and for publication of the handbills.

Mr. Smith dismissed the summons.

CHINESE CLAN FIGHT. POLICEMAN INTERFERES WITH DRAWN REVOLVER.

Between two Punti chair-bearers engaged on the premises of Hoklo men, opposite the Star Ferry wharf, and took a European fare, a free fight took place on Wednesday evening in Pedder Street. A large number of Hoklo followers and Punti men participated, resulting in a chair being damaged and a man being badly bruised. A Chinese constable who interfered and arrested the leader had to draw his revolver in order to take his "catch" to the Station as the man's followers adopted a menacing attitude. This man was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, with assault and with damaging the rich man, and was ordered to pay \$4 compensation to the chair-bearers and was bound over in \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

THEFT OF MINERAL WATERS.

A Chinese pleaded guilty at the Magistrate's yesterday, to stealing a quantity of mineral waters from the residence of Mr. A. H. Crew, at the Peak. Mr. Crew said that he missed several bottles during the month and made investigation. Defendant was a night soil cooler and had sold the bottles to another man, who was present at the trial. Mr. Hatcher returned defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNREST IN IRELAND.

HOME RULE BILL DISCUSSION.

LONDON, May 18th.

In the House of Commons, during a discussion on the Home Rule Bill, Sir Samuel Hoare moved an amendment, establishing a Second Chamber, both for Southern and Northern Ireland.

Mr. Walter Long said that the Government desired to make their proposals part of a federal plan in which Great Britain and Ireland might participate and the Central Parliament of which would be in London. The Government believed that in the federal system the best security for the minority is to be found in a central Parliament. The Government proposed definitely to accept the principle of the Second Chamber for each of the two Irish Parliaments. Mr. Walter Long emphasized that the Second Chamber must be so constituted as to provide real protection to the minority.

NEW SCHEME OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

LONDON, May 17th.

The military have occupied the Dalkey police station in Dublin for protective purposes as inaugurating a new scheme of securing public safety.

EARLIER CABLES.

TWO THOUSAND TROOPS LANDED.

LONDON, May 17th.

Two thousand troops were landed at Bantury to-day, and distributed throughout West Cork, where they will be stationed five miles apart.

UNLIMITED CALL UPON TROOPS.

Indicating that General Macready is to have unlimited call upon the Army for service in Ireland, Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, declared that the Government would send any troops which the Irish Executive requested.

Meanwhile, the state of Londonderry is electric. A hundred troops with machine guns and armoured cars are posted at certain points.

SITUATION IN ULSTER.

The situation in Ulster appears to be developing according to the forecast in the *Observer*. It is feared that the Government may break out of all bounds if the Sinn Féin movement further spreads to the north-east counties.

LATEST CABLES.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

AGITATION IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, May 17th.

Mr. Ghandhi, in a statement, describes the Turkish Treaty as a staggering blow to Indian Muslims, and considers that non-cooperation with the Government is the only effective remedy. He calls for an immediate joint conference of Hindus and Muslims with a view to concerted action to secure a revision of the treaty.

EARLIER CABLES.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER OPINION.

BOMBAY, May 17th.

The English papers commenting on the Turkish Peace Treaty, consider that Turkey has got off very lightly, owing to Moslem agitation in India.

The Indian papers severely condemn the Treaty and consider that Moslem claims have been completely ignored.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S FEARS.

Lord Chelmsford has issued to the Moslems a message of encouragement and sympathy in connection with the Turkish Treaty, which, although in accordance with the high principles applied to other peace settlements, includes terms which Lord Chelmsford fears will be painful to all Moslems. He believes that the Moslems of the Indian Empire have contributed much to the Allied cause of justice and humanity. He believes that the pre-war friendship with Turkey will quickly revive, and regenerate Turkey which will once again stand as the pillar of Islamic faith.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION.

THE FRENCH KEEP THEIR WORD.

MAYENCE, May 17th.

The evacuation of towns on the right bank of the Rhine was carried out this morning.

The population was warned by a lacrima proclamation from General Dégoutte saying: "The French keep their word."

THE AFTERMATH.

BRITAIN'S HELP TO WAR STRICKEN AREAS.

LONDON, May 18th.

It is officially announced that the Treasury spent £252,339 since June last in grants to voluntary societies for the relief of the famine-stricken areas of Europe, in connection with a scheme by which the Treasury pays a pound for every pound voluntarily raised.

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

PROBABLE POSTPONEMENT.

PARIS, May 17th.

The International Conference at Brussels will probably be postponed till after the Spa Conference.

LATEST CABLES.

ORDER OF THE BATH.
IMPOSING CEREMONY AT THE ABBEY.

LONDON, May 18th.

The ceremony of the installation of the Knights of the Order of the Bath, which has not been held since 1913, occurred in Westminster Abbey and was singularly beautiful and impressive. There was an imposing procession of about sixty Knights of the Grand Cross of the Bath—including General Sir Henry Rawlinson, Viscount Jellicoe, Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, Sir Eric Geddes, Earl Beatty, and Earl Haig, wearing the magnificent crimson robes of the Order, followed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Great Master, and finally by the King—to Henry VII Chapel where an elaborate private ceremonial of installation was carried out, after which the new knights were conducted to their stalls and seated under their own banners. Oaths were then administered and the ceremony at the Chapel ended by the knights drawing their swords and holding them by the blade before the altar. The procession then returned to the Abbey. The proceedings concluded with the Te Deum anthem and the hymn "For all the Saints."

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
VILLAGES ABLAZE WITH BONFIRES.

DUNDEE, May 17th.

The Prince of Wales was accorded a warm welcome here. After the royal train had traversed twenty miles the outlying hamlets and villages were seen blazing with bonfires, while the inhabitants assembled in the glare to cheer the royal passenger.

VITAL STATISTICS.

INCREASE IN POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

LONDON, May 18th.

The quarterly return of marriages, births and deaths in England and Wales shows the number of births as 371,082, which is a record. The number of deaths was 137,837, of which 4,037 were due to influenza. Infant mortality was 88 per 1,000, which is 25 per thousand below the average of the ten preceding first quarters. 290,769 births and 147,023 deaths were registered in the three months ending December 31st in the United Kingdom, giving an increase in population, therefore, of 133,738. The number of marriages in the same quarter was 539,460.

BRITISH NATIONALITY BILL.
MEASURE DROPPED IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 18th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope, moving the second reading of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, said that it largely codified the Act of 1914 and subsequent measures. He contended that foreigners ought not to be admitted while ex-service men were walking the streets unemployed.

The Lord Chancellor declared that the proposals were wholly unworkable and the Bill was unamendable. *Inter alia*, he said that it would involve a revolution of the whole system existing as a result of repeated conferences between the Home and the Dominions Governments, and would involve a breach of the understanding with the latter and constitute an attempt to legislate for the Dominions within their own territories which they would undoubtedly most deeply resent and to which it was wholly impossible to give effect.

The Bill was dropped without a division.

INDEMNITY FROM GERMANY.
WHY BRITAIN OBJECTED TO FRENCH PRIORITY.

PARIS, May 17th.

In well-informed circles it is stated that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand laid down at Hythe the sum of 125 milliard marks as the minimum German indemnity, in order to avoid difficulties of fluctuation in rates of exchange.

Mr. Lloyd George's refusal to recognise the priority of France to reparation was especially due to the objections of the British Dominions who are counting on the money due from Germany in order to assure payment of soldiers' pensions.

The French delegates proposed the payment of the indemnity in thirty-three annual instalments and raising a large loan, covered by Germany and the Allies with the indemnity, as security.

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.
SIGNAL BONOMI'S REFUSAL.

ROME, May 17th.

Signor Bonomi has rejected the task of forming a Cabinet owing to the Popular Party declining to participate.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 17th.

Kent beat Warwick by 6 wickets.

Yorkshire beat Derby by an innings and 225 runs.

Nottingham beat Leicestershire by an innings and 154 runs.

Leeds beat Northants by an innings and 2 runs.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, May 18th.

NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

May 7th, the anniversary of the Japanese ultimatum to China which forced the Twenty One Demands, has been celebrated as a day of national humiliation in China, but in Peking there was little to show yesterday that the anniversary was being observed. There was not even a flag half-masted. There were meetings of students in the universities and the colleges at which there was considerable oratory and much letting off of steam which probably did make most of the participants feel better.

Students' Day, as May 4th is called, also passed off quietly on Tuesday. The event celebrated on this occasion is the student outbreak of last year which forced Tiao Ju-lin out of office. As a matter of fact, the students are beginning to feel that they have done enough demonstrating and are ready to return to their studies provided their faces can be saved. As it was the Shanghai body who called the general strike, the Peking students have passed a resolution declaring their willingness to resume class on Monday, May 10th, if Shanghai will agree. The movement in the South having fallen somewhat flat, it is expected that there will be an inclination to get out of an awkward situation as quickly as possible.

THE PREMIER'S POSITION.

The Premier's position is again being assailed by his Anti opponents. When one hears talk of his resignation, one may be certain that the Antiites are busy again in an effort to have him removed. That is what has been happening for the past few weeks. Two days ago it was reported that he had tendered his resignation to the President, but this seems doubtful in view of the fact that he presided over the Cabinet meeting held this morning. A disagreement with Chen Lu, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, was said to have arisen. This is perhaps true, but it ought not to demand the resignation of the higher but of the lesser official. As it is, Chen Lu has not attended office for some days.

THE SHANTUNG ISSUE.

The circumstances outlined above may not be entirely unrelated to the decision of the Government to reply to the last Japanese Note on the subject of Kiaochow. It is proposed to acknowledge receipt of the communication from Mr. Ohta, to welcome the Japanese announcement of intention to return Kiaochow, and to state that there is no need to negotiate, as when Japan informs China when the Japanese troops will be withdrawn Chinese troops can then take over. Such is the gist of the proposed reply, but it has not been approved in its final form. It is interesting, however, to note that the Japanese Legation will be in possession of the sense of the reply before the document itself reaches the Legation, just in the same way that Japanese communications are made public property, and therefore within the knowledge of the Waichiaoju, before Mr. Ohta has received his instructions. So far as China and Japan are concerned, it would almost appear as if the days of secret diplomacy had ended.

AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE.

Yesterday marked another epoch in the history of China when a Handley Page aeroplane, piloted by Captain Mackenzie, made the journey to Tientsin and back carrying mails and passengers, this being the first authorized Chinese mail service by air. Among the passengers was the British Minister, Mr. Alston, and the British Commercial Attaché, Mr. A. Rose. The event aroused tremendous interest in both cities. Several air pockets were encountered on the outward journey, but the return was motionless so far as the passengers had any sense of feeling. The distance between the two cities was covered in a minute or so under the hot sun on both occasions.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

The American Legation is about to undergo an almost complete change in personnel. On the arrival of the new minister, Mr. C. R. Crane, Dr. Tenney, *Chargé d'Affaires*, and long the Chinese Secretary of the Legation, will retire. Mr. William Spencer, the First Secretary, leaves this month for Peru.

SINO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

Two Sino-Italian banks, one in Peking and the other in Tientsin, are being opened this month, and the Italian aviators on the flight from Rome to Peking and Tokyo will be accorded a great reception on their arrival here next Tuesday, as it would appear as if all were going well between China and Italy. Unfortunatly there are two rifts in the lute. One was caused by the seizure of the *Sterea*, and the other by the alleged discrimination against Chinese silk being imported into Italy. It is extremely difficult to justify the seizure or to make the Chinese believe that it was not an act of aggression against a weaker State. The latter is probably due to a misunderstanding of the Italian regulations prohibiting the importation of luxuries.

(Continued on 100th of next column.)

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST
PLAGUE.
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
SANITARY BOARD.

A special meeting of the members of the Sanitary Board was called for, yesterday afternoon, to empower the Medical Officer of Health to declare certain districts as within the plague area. Mr. G. B. Sayer, Chairman, presided and there were also present the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Dr. W. V. M. Koch and E. Onorio, Messrs. Chou Shou-san and S. W. Tso, Dr. Pearce (M.O.H.) and Mr. C. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

The Chairman said he hoped the members were not alarmed at having been summoned to a special meeting to consider the question of plague. There was nothing alarming, and no increase whatever in the case of plague, in fact the medical officer of Health had stated that if anything plague was very much below the average. He would ask the M.O.H. to explain the situation in detail and would then move that the Board authorised the M.O.H. under By-law 2 of the Prevention of Epidemic and Endemic contagious diseases, to declare certain districts where such cases occurred as within the areas covered by the regulation. That was a step which was merely to empower the Medical Officer of Health to destroy the ceilings, rafters, and either likely places where rats sought for shelter. The M.O.H. gave his assurance that nothing would be removed without his special instructions.

Dr. Pearce stated that the number of cases of plague to date was only 20. In other years they had had as much as 20 cases a day at this time of the year. Cases had been fairly scattered but in the district for which they were asking special powers there had been seven cases. Recently in the present month there had been four cases in Chinese street, one in Queen Victoria Street, and 2 in Hing Leong Street. That street formed part of two blocks, between the East and West of the Western market. He had visited the places, and found there were not many ceilings to be destroyed. One of the houses looked as if the ceiling had been taken down many years ago. However, there were a certain number of ceilings left in some of the houses and he would like the Board to declare those two blocks as areas in which the By-law could be applied. He would then be able to carry out special cleansing operations and destroy the structures which afford shelter to rats. He could at present carry out cleansing as he had the power, but he could not destroy the ceiling etc. He would see that only those structures which were absolutely necessary would be destroyed, and of course, compensation would be paid to the owners.

Mr. Tso wished to know if the end of the plague season was not approaching. Dr. Pearce replied that at present they were in the midst of the plague season. May was usually the worst month of the year. In epidemic years it started as early as January and if it was mild, June would be the worst month.

The Chairman moved that the districts include:—

Districts	Houses No.
Queen's Road Central	67-85
Des Vaux Road Central	60-82
Queen Victoria Street	1-16
Chinese Street	1-32
Puttling Street	1-31
Queen's Road Central	29-105
Des Vaux Road	84-105
Hing Leong Street	1-11
Jubilee Street	1-16
Ti Hing Lane	1-12
Wai Sai Lane	1-6

Mr. Tso seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

THE Y.C.

Sir Francis Aglen, who has been sick for several weeks, has been granted leave of absence and will leave for home tomorrow. During his absence, Mr. C. A. Y. Bowles, chief secretary, will act as Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs.

ARGO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Prof. Bynon presided over the monthly staff of the Argo-American Association held yesterday in the Hotel des Wagons. Dr. Arthur Smith, the oecologian author of "Chinese Characteristics," was the speaker. He urged greater co-operation between Americans and British in the interests of China.

THE WAGONS LITE.

The Wagons Lite, as it is locally named, has made an arrangement with the Shanghai Hotels Ltd., whereby it becomes one of the chain in the Far East linked for mutual interest. Such a step was almost necessary in view of the competition of the Hotel de Peking.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

BI-ELECTIONS ON NARROW
ISSUES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

April 7th.

FIGHTS FOR MEN, NOT MEASURES.

Only in exceptional circumstances do bi-elections at home appeal to readers overseas, and the circumstances of the two bi-elections at present taking place in Edinburgh cannot in any sense be called exceptional. The whole importance of them lies in the results. "What is all the talking and fighting about?" asked a Professor in our University, "the two sides seem to have the same policy, is it really a matter of men, not measures?" This is the position here in a nutshell. In this connection we are reminded of an incident in East Fife during the General Election. A heckler asked Mr. Asquith, "What is the difference between the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith and the Right Hon. D. Lloyd-George?" Mr. Asquith answered, "I don't know that there is any difference." The Asquith-Liberals in the present contests are in the same quandary. They absolutely fail to indicate that in any essential matter they differ from the Coalition candidates. Of course they indulge in a good deal of feverish talk, but reduced to simple terms there is nothing in it except the plea that they would do everything better if they only got the chance.

The "coupons" supplied by the party leaders to their respective supporters illustrate in a striking manner the narrowness of the issue before the electors. The letter of Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Bonar Law takes up the great political questions of the day; the letter of Mr. Asquith and Sir Donald Maclean is merely a personal recommendation of Mr. Runciman and Mr. Holmes. The comment upon this difference in the letters is obvious: the Government place a policy before the electors, the Opposition can only give a "character" to their two followers. At one of Mr. Ford's meetings, a heckler wanted to get a definition of an Independent Liberal and received this effective reply: "An Independent Liberal is a Liberal who takes his orders from Mr. Asquith." And an elector cried out amid loud cheers, "That just fills the bill!"

Mr. Runciman and the men who rally round him take themselves too seriously, with the result that they show a great lack of humour. For example, Miss Rosalie Mason said that Lady Bonham Carter's speech in Edinburgh in aid of the Asquith candidates might be summed up in one sentence: "Papa, Paisley, and no politics." It is scarcely believable, but this quip has given "dire" offence. The Runciman people conveniently forget that Lady Bonham Carter's political reputation has been largely built up of much less excusable pert personalities.

MR. MACPHERSON AND THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP.

To those acquainted with the state of Mr. Macpherson's health during the last few months the announcement of his resignation from the Chief Secretaryship came as no surprise. Only a strong sense of public duty has induced him to remain so long at the Irish Office. Difficult at all times, the post has latterly become one of the most exacting in the Cabinet, demanding not only wise statesmanship but great personal courage. And except by a few disaffected politicians in the House of Commons, it is admitted that the member for Ross and Cromarty brought both qualities to the performance of his task in an eminent degree. The passing of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill affords him a suitable opportunity to leave the post to one of more robust health.

While determined to preserve order and safeguard the lives of peaceful citizens, Mr. Macpherson has sought to endow Ireland with many measures of social improvement. By temperament and training, and by the fact that he is a Celt and a Celtic scholar, he appeared admirably fitted to win the good graces of the Irish people. Early in his term of office, he gave much study to the condition of Irish education, and if political partisanship had not possessed such blighting influence in Ireland, he might have passed an Act placing Irish education on a level with that in this country. Mr. Macpherson postponed his resignation until he might have his name associated in Parliament with the Home Rule Bill, and his speech on the second reading was a well-deserved tribute from Mr. Asquith.

DR. G. E. MORRISON'S FAMILY STOCK.

A portrait of Dr. G. E. Morrison, Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, appears in the *Oban Times*, and some interesting notes are appended about the Morrison family. Dr. Morrison's father and his four brothers came from Edenkilly, near Forres, in Morayshire. The eldest brother, James, was for forty or fifty years the Free Church minister of Urquhart, near Elgin. Another brother, Donald, was Rector of Glasgow Academy for many years. A second brother, Thomas, the father of G. E. Morrison, D.D., of Wellington Church, Glasgow, was head of the Free Church Normal School in Glasgow. And still another brother, Alexander, went to Victoria about 1885, and became head of the Scots College in Melbourne. The father of Dr. Morrison, George, went to Victoria two or three years later, and became head of the Geelong College. Another brother, Robert, was for a generation Vice-Principal of the Scots College in Melbourne. It is worthy of note that the four brothers, Donald, Thomas, Alexander, and George, at the same time all held the honorary LL.D. of Aberdeen University.

A member of the family who has risen to high distinction is Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.M.G., C.O.S.I., who is the son of Dr. Morrison's aunt. He was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and is now representing the Government of India in the inquiry into the conditions of Indian labour in South Africa.

A DEKIND PHILANTHROPIST.

Sir Alexander McRobert, who has presented an admirably equipped hospital to the people of Cawnpore in memory of his late wife (says the *Bulletin*) is a Tarland man, the elder son of the late Mr. John McRobert of Dundee. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a prominent representative of the business life of India. Probably most people have forgotten that, before rising to distinction in India, Sir Alexander was a teacher of chemistry on the staff of Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. The lady in whose memory Sir Alexander has built and endowed the hospital was formerly a factory girl in Aberdeen.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH.

Captain D. W. Hunter-Blair, 1st Gordon Highlanders, who has been appointed adjutant of the London Scottish, is the seventh Gordon officer to hold that position. A grandson of the Baronet of Dunfermline, whose brother was the Abbot of St. Augustine, Captain Hunter-Blair joined the Gordons in 1913 and was captured at Mons.

THE SCOTS VERNACULAR.

Scots from home are always ultra-Scottish. It is a way they have. The London Burns Club are about to establish a Vernacular Circle, to conserve the guid Scots tongue. The idea was first propounded by Colonel John Buchan, whose vernacular, by the way, is that of the Lowlands. And here comes a difficulty. Many Vernacular Circles would be required, for the vernaculars of Inverness and Inveraray have little in common with those of Peebles and Dundee.

MISCELLANEA.

Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., have launched from their Whiteinch yard the steamer *Chenailia*, which they have built for the Persian Gulf service of the B.I.S.N.C.

It is proposed to form a London Scottish Dramatic Club, the impetus coming from the regiment's successful production of "Rob Roy." The idea is that at least one Scottish spectacular drama should be produced each year.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. Alexander R. Strang, Allied, who receives the C.B.E., is on his way home from Shanghai after making a tour of the East. When war broke out he was the Provost of Alton.

Earl Haddo, the Marquis of Aberdeen's son and heir, who becomes an O.B.E., has little of the political aspirations of his forbears. He is content to be a member of the London County Council, and during the war was an active worker in the Y.M.C.A. He is an office-bearer in St. Columba's, the well-known Scottish Church in London.

The chief of the housing bonds campaign will be Sir George Ferguson, the well-known banker. For some time he has been at the War Office as assistant to the Surveyor-General, and is now associated with the Ministry of Health. He is a hard-headed Aberdeenshire man, and is married to a daughter of the late Colonel Taylor Snodgrass of Bonhill and Cameron, Dumfriesshire.

Married, at Kilbarra, on April 2nd, John Galbraith, late of Manila, Philippines Islands, to Mary Taylor, youngest daughter of the late Captain McQueen, Gorse, and the late Mrs. McQueen, Dorrerie Terrace, Clifton.

Died, at Shinjima, Ayr, John Carrick Smith, late of Nagasaki, Japan.

WILLS AND ESTATES.

The late David Crawford, Dick, M.L.C.E., of Biddulgh Road, Shanghai, Engineer-in-Chief of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, formerly of 4, West Mainland Street, Edinburgh, has left £23,001.

The late Hugh Moncrieff, of Colmah House, Elgin, and of 48, West George Street, Glasgow, writer, chairman of the Chaphat Salak Syndicate (Ltd.), a director of Cheviot Rubber Co. (Ltd.), and of the Lulu (F.M.S.) Rubber Co. (Ltd.), has left personal estate of the total value of 206,983—personal estate in the U.K. £200,774.

Mrs. Jennie Baikie Clark, late of Curling Hall, Large, widow of William Clark of Newark, New Jersey, left unsettled property valued at £400,000.

REVISION OF SALARIES.
LAND OFFICE INCREASES.

The increases recently approved for the Land Office are as follows:—

Land Officer—£900 to £1,100 by £25 annually.

Assistant Land Officer—£600 to £800 by £25 annually.

The previous rates were:—

Land Officer—£600 to £750 by £20 once in 3 years.

Assistant Land Officer—£450 to £550 by £40 once in 4 years.

In the belief that there are extensive iron ore deposits on Beichow Island, on the east coast of Hudson Bay, a party of prospectors have left Toronto with materials to make the necessary borings and examinations. They declare that there are 400,000,000 tons of ore on this island.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Some months ago I put into this column a black-edged "In Memoriam" card inscribed "Hongkong's War Memorial." I am tempted to re-insure it, for the War Memorial scheme seems as dead as ever. What has become of the recommendation made by the War Memorial Committee for "a simple and dignified memorial" on the finest site, at an estimated cost of \$300,000?

Another reminder. It was announced some time ago that the following war trophies had been allocated for presentation to Hongkong: One heavy gun, ten machine-guns, twenty helmets, two German packs, one signal thrower, four wire-cutters and two trench-mortars. Where are they? Still in packing cases in the godowns!

I suppose it is too soon to expect a reply to the communication which H.E. the Governor undertook in January last to make to the Secretary of State regarding the resolution the Hon. Mr. Pollock submitted in the Legislative Council with a view to the removal of the Military Establishment from the centre of Colony, in order to afford facilities for commercial expansion? The need for this is becoming more acute every month. So acute is it that one or two old-established businesses in the Colony have recently had to decide to close down because they have been required to quit the premises long occupied by them and they are unable to find other accommodation in the European centre of the city.

Another indication of the need may be seen in the price which the Government are expecting to get for the site of the old Post Office and Supreme Court when it is put up for sale by auction in the autumn. The entire area amounts to about 36,800 square feet and the upset price is fixed at \$50 per square foot, which works out at \$1,840,000. Such is the demand for office accommodation that it is quite likely that the property will change hands at a much higher figure, especially as the Government is prepared to sanction the erection of buildings to a height of 125 feet.

The revision of the salaries of the Civil Servants of the Colony does not appear to have given satisfaction to any considerable number of them. A general increase of about 30 per cent. on existing salaries had been anticipated, but what has been given appears to have been fully offset in many cases by the dropping of the "allowances" and axing the exchange rate at 2/-, so that the chief gain, which is common to all, is the prospect of a higher pension. In other Colonies the recommendations made by the Commission have been published, as well as the final decision; but so far, these precedents have not been followed in Hongkong. I suppose, from the taxpayer's point of view, "revision of salaries" must mean an increase in the bill the taxpayer has to foot, and a statement in Council upon this aspect of the question will be awaited with interest in view of the disappointment generally expressed in the Civil Service.

I see the League Football Association is complaining about the great shortage of playing grounds in the Colony, which reminds me that I have among my correspondence a letter on this subject which charges the Government with being "callous and indifferent to the physical well-being of the residents." It would be more helpful if those who complain would indicate where the Government could provide additional playing fields. One suggestion I have heard is that Happy Valley should be closed to golfers; but golfers, surely, have as good a claim to a place of recreation within the city as footballers. How does Shatin Valley appeal to the footballer? There is plenty of suitable ground there, and the distance by rail is not great.

I have been asked whether there still exists in Hongkong a branch of the China Association. In answering this question affirmatively I have only the word of the Directory for it. In former days, and especially when Mr. Geraham Stewart was Chairman of the Branch, it was a very active organisation and its annual report was quite a voluminous record; but now, if the Branch does any good at all, it does it by stealth and the Committee would doubtless blush to find it famed.

Hongkong has been exceptionally free from plague this year. A few sporadic cases have occurred, but there has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic. Yet Newchwang, Singapore, Bengal, Netherlands India and Japan treat all vessels arriving from Hongkong as "suspected vessels." Singapore declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague in July, 1918, and has apparently seen no reason since to cancel the declaration. Bengal, also, in the summer of 1918 brought into force against vessels arriving from Hongkong "regulations for the prevention of the introduction of plague," and they have been in force apparently ever since. To talk of the introduction of plague from Hongkong into India, where great epidemics are an annual occurrence, provokes a smile. Netherlands India, with unerring regularity, imposes quarantine as soon as the first case of plague in the year is reported in Hongkong, subject to exemption only on production of certificates by the Netherlands Consul in Hongkong. Now I see that a report of six cases of plague having occurred in Hongkong has thrown the Harbour officials of Yokohama into a great state of excitement. They have notified the local steamship companies that in the future all vessels arriving at Yokohama from Hongkong will be subjected to rigid inspection by the quarantine officials.

What justification exists for these alarming edicts I am at a loss to discover. My own experience of travelling on vessels calling at Japan ports is that the ordinary medical inspection of a ship affords adequate protection against the introduction of any epidemic disease. Last year thousands of people died in Japan from an epidemic of influenza, yet no port in the East, I believe, deemed it necessary to declare the ports of Japan "infected places," and to put vessels arriving from them to any inconvenience on that account. Yet it was a far more deadly menace than such "plague epidemics" as we have been experiencing in Hongkong in recent years. I suspect force of habit rather than any adequate sense of proportion governs these annual edicts against Hongkong.

I notice that a Shanghai paper, referring to the visit of certain Hongkong residents to that up-to-date city for the purpose of undergoing the Pasteur treatment after being licked by a dog, stated to be suffering from rabies, remarks: "While we, of course, extend a hearty welcome to these gentlemen, it is not time Hongkong placed itself in a position to make the treatment available on the spot, instead of forcing people to travel all this distance for it!" There are many people in Hongkong who consider it is quite high time that Hongkong provided facilities for treatment of this nature. Last January when the Hon. Mr. Pollock asked a question on this subject in the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor said the matter was receiving consideration. His Excellency added that in view of the small number of cases occurring in the Colony and the existence of Pasteur Institutes within easy reach at Saigon and Shanghai, it did not appear that it would be justifiable to incur any large expense, but it seemed possible that a special building could be dispensed with, in which case no very considerable expense would be involved, except for the salary of the officer required for the work. Within the past fortnight there has been a good deal of indignant comment on the absence of such facilities in Hongkong, and perhaps some member of the Legislative Council will oblige by inquiring what stage has now been reached in the consideration of the subject by the Government.

ROMBRICK RANDOM.

ARMED MEN IMPRISONED.

On Wednesday evening a detective, patrolling Hollywood Road, came across a Chinese who excited his suspicions. The man was stopped and when the detective commenced to search him he attacked the officer and vigorously resisted all attempts to arrest him. After a struggle the detective got the better of the man and took him to the Police Station, where he was found to be in possession of a revolver, which was fortunately not loaded, otherwise the man might have used it with fatal effects. The man was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, with possession of the revolver and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

LO BROTHERS WIN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

AFTER A CLOSELY CONTESTED GAME.

Yesterday's tennis match—the final of the open doubles championship competition—attracted a very large crowd. They witnessed what must be accounted a first class exhibition of the game, certainly the best of this year's competition, excepting only the match in which the Lo Brothers so narrowly defeated the Wongs in the second round after coming so close to losing. The progress of the contesting pairs had been such as to make it certain that a close game would result. These expectations were fulfilled, for although the Loes won in the fourth set, they will be the first to admit that they were stretched to the utmost. As a matter of fact, the real margin of victory, at the end of the fourth set, was only four games, the Lo Brothers having won 37 games to their opponents' 33 games.

Perhaps the only disappointing feature about this year's doubles competition was that the European Clubs in the Colony were unable to put up a really strong couple. The inability of B. Hancock and J. S. Jennings to play, owing to Hancock having an injured ankle, gave the brothers Lo an easier road to the final than they would otherwise have had. One fancied they would have beaten Hancock and Jennings, but they would have had to work hard for it.

In going into the final, Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Rumjahn drew a bye in the first round. They then:

beat S. H. Ismail and A. A. Rumjahn, 6-8, 6-1, 6-1, 7-5.
beat E. de Sousa and F. Prata, 8-6, 6-2, 6-3.
beat S. A. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn, 8-6, 6-2, 6-3.
beat S. A. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn, 8-6, 6-2, 6-3.
M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo had a much more strenuous time. They:

beat M. J. Henderson and G. H. Gibson, 6-4, 6-0, 6-0.
beat Wong Po Keung and Wong Po Kie, 2-6, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2, 7-5.
beat R. Townsend and Major Edwards, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.
beat J. Stalker and E. Abraham, 8-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

The betting on yesterday's match was very even. Each pair was very confident of its own ability to win, and their supporters were about equally divided. The match proved that there was very little between the couples, Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo making up for any occasional deficiencies exhibited by their respective partners. The play of M. W. Lo was a revelation of accuracy, and it was noticeable that he tried none of those flashy drives from the base line, which have been such a feature of his previous games. He preferred to take no risks, and consequently was the best player on the court. He drove from the base line with precision, placing the ball just at the corners just as he liked. When he advanced to meet the returns to his services he was always deadly, just placing the ball at the feet of either of his opponents. The use of superlatives to describe M. W. Lo's play cannot be avoided. At the net he was brilliant, only occasionally did Rumjahn drive past him on his backhand.

M. K. Lo played better yesterday than he has in any match this year. He was not afraid to drive in hard, and he could, and his lobbing drive was forced to lob more than their usual wont because their opponents regularly advanced to the net together—was well-timed. Many of his lobs went out, especially in the earlier sets, but that was because the Lo have not made lobbing a specialty, preferring to drive even from the back of the court.

Ng Sze Kwong played better than his partner, but he made numerous mistakes which one did not expect from him. Brilliant in the earlier sets, he tried to drive the game by playing carefully in the two later sets, and it was unfortunate that his partner and he did not pull off the fourth set. The champion was not as confident as usual in his drives from the back of the court, for he had to get the ball out of the way of the very active M. W. Lo, but he made up for it by a faultless exhibition at the net, where very little went past him. Ng Sze Kwong's weakest stroke was that in which M. W. Lo excelled—the smashing of his opponent's service. He served well, and he won a number of these critical moments. Another glaring fault was his penchant for poaching. On at least four occasions in the match, when a game (and on one occasion a set) hung in the balance, he dashed off to Rumjahn's court and tried a killing shot, and on all four occasions he failed to get the ball over. A. H. Rumjahn was always sound, and occasionally offered a brilliant piece of play by missing a particularly easy stroke. In attempting to advance to his opponents' drives, he misjudged several shots and tried in vain to take the ball on the drop. On the other hand, his drives had a "devil" in them which was absent from the drives of his partner, and he often placed his returns very skilfully. In the third set, Rumjahn was responsible for some very effective smashing at the net, but on the whole he played best on the centre of the court.

THE GAME DESCRIBED.

It was an unusually hot afternoon, and the fierce sun shining on one side of the court did not tend to the comfort of the players. Ng Sze Kwong, opening the game, lost his first service, but made up for it by helping to win M. K. Lo's service, so that matters were level quite early in the game. When Rumjahn served, Ng Sze Kwong forced the first applause in the match by a clever shot at the net. In spite of a misjudged smash by M. W. Lo, the Loes won the game, and followed it up by increasing their lead to 3-1 by winning M. W.'s service after giving their opponents one ace. When Ng Sze Kwong served again, he set about it in a more serious manner and won a love game amid applause. Smart play by Ng and his partner from the centre of the court capped by the former's smartness at the

net, obtained for them the sixth game, so that the set stood 3-1. By winning the next game, without giving the Loes an ace, Ng and his partner obtained the lead for the first time. Both the Loes drove hard, but they soon picked up and the set resolved itself into a ding-dong struggle. Each time Ng Sze Kwong and Rumjahn obtained the lead, the Loes would equalise, and when the set stood at 6 all it looked as if the match was going to be a long one. Then Ng Sze Kwong lost his service, and the Loes were leading 7-6. In the next game, Ng Sze Kwong, in his anxiety to get in a killing stroke, tried a shot which he should have left to his partner, missed it, and lost the game. The Loes won the set 3-6.

The second set was "sensational" in its own way, for, as in their match against the Wongs, the Loes made an unexpected recovery. Ng Sze Kwong won his service and the Loes promptly equalised. The Loes then struck a bad patch, and although Ng Sze Kwong and Rumjahn did nothing particularly brilliant, they won game after game till at one stage the set stood 5-1 in their favour. M. K. Lo whispered to his brother presumably to give the next game away, so that they could start clear on the third set, but M. W. Lo was giving nothing away, and a couple of splendid volleys from the service line—coupled with an unpardonable piece of poaching on the part of Ng Sze Kwong, who again missed a stroke he should never have taken—gave the Loes the game. With the set 5-2 against them, the Loes commenced an uphill fight, and when they finally equalised matters, they thoroughly deserved the applause they received. From this stage onward, the set was doubly exciting, for Ng Sze Kwong and his partner realised the importance of winning this set if it was possible to do so. Rumjahn's service went to seven "deuces" before he won it. He was lucky to do so, because once he did not attempt to return a drive from M. K. Lo under the impression that it was going off the court. The Loes equalised, and again their opponents took the lead after the thirteenth game. At this stage Ng and his partner looked like going the set, but M. W. Lo's agility at the net could not be countered. The Loes equalised, and ran off with the set by winning the last two games without giving their opponents an ace. The Loes lobbed well in the last game. They were applauded on their excellent recovery. It was now felt that they had the match in their hands, for they had won the first two sets, 8-6, 9-7.

The Loes tailed off slightly in the third set, while their opponents, determined not to give in without a great fight, improved visibly in their play, especially in the later stages of the set. Ng Sze Kwong, serving, sent down two double faults, so it was not strange that the first game went to the Loes. The Loes also obtained the second game. Rumjahn's service gave his partner an opportunity of showing his skill at the net, and they won a game. The Loes then took the fourth game and were leading comfortably 3-1. Hard hitting by Rumjahn at the net gave him and his partner the fifth game. Several long rallies were then witnessed, and Ng Sze Kwong came very near to losing the game, in which case they would assuredly have lost the match in three straight sets. Much to the relief of their supporters they equalised matters in the sixth game, and obtained the lead with Rumjahn's service. The Loes again equalised after several long rallies in which both couples put in some dazzling shots at close quarters. The next two games and the set were won by Ng Sze Kwong and Rumjahn, the latter putting in a couple of ace drives to the corners of the court. The Loes were now leading by two sets to one, the match standing 3-6, 9-7, 4-3 in their favour.

For the first time in the match, Ng Sze Kwong won his initial service in the fourth set, thanks to hard hitting by his partner at the net. The Loes equalised, and henceforth the set seemed anybody's, for first one couple and then the other would win a game. The third game went into six "deuces" before Ng Sze Kwong and his partner won after four good rallies. M. K. Lo then won a love game, so that the set stood 2-1. Both sides were now playing very carefully indeed, taking no risks whatever. Doubtless the Loes realised that if they lost the set, the match would have to be stopped and replayed in its entirety at a future time. The excitement was intense when the set stood at 4-1. The eighth game was won by the Loes for love, 40, thanks to three very clumsy strokes by Ng Sze Kwong. The Loes won the ninth game, and were heartily applauded when they repeated the feat by obtaining the tenth game. M. K. Lo finished the match, which had lasted 120 minutes, with a fine volley from the centre of the court.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo are now doubles champions of the Colony. They beat Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Rumjahn, 8-6, 9-7, 4-3, 8-4.

THE SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

On Tuesday next, M. W. Lo (Champion) plays Ng Sze Kwong (holder) for the singles championship of the Colony.

88th CO. R.G.A. v. "C" CO. WILTSHIRE REGIMENT.

These teams met at the Happy Valley, on Wednesday, in the Garrison League. The gunners were without the services of Major Hickling and Captain Oliver, but gained a comfortable victory, winning by 15 games to 26. Bandmaster Easton and Bandmaster Rogers were the most successful pair in the losing team, winning 15 games to their opponents' 12. Scores:

Lieut. Col. Loring and Sergt. Davis beat Bandmaster Easton and Bandmaster Rogers, 7-2; beat Lieut. Sergeant and Sergt. Evans, 7-2; beat Lieut. Halford and Lieut. Beaven, 8-3.

Capt. Davies and C.S.M. Pragnell beat Bandmaster Easton and Bandmaster Rogers, 6-4; beat Lieut. Sergeant and Sergt. Evans, 6-4; beat Lieut. Halford and Lieut. Beaven, 6-0.

Q.M.S. Smith and Sergt. Gillard lost to Bandmaster Easton and Bandmaster Rogers, 0-2; beat Lieut. Sergeant and Sergt. Evans, 6-4; beat Lieut. Halford and Lieut. Beaven, 8-1.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE PREMIER HOUSE FOR SUN AND STRAW HATS.

A LARGE SELECTION IN DISTINCTIVE SHAPES HAS JUST ARRIVED.

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S BEST MAKES IN STRAW HATS ARE UNRIVALLED FOR THEIR APPEARANCE AND DURABILITY IN ALL WEATHERS.

Price \$4.50 each.

NEW SHAPES IN FELT HATS IN THE LATEST COLOURS.

DICK'S PACKING.

PATENT UNIVERSAL SIZE.

FOR HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE STEAM.

FITS ANY STUFFING BOX. LARGE STOCKS.

Sole Agents:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

A2360	PIZZICATO POLKA	XYLOPHONE SOLO	HOWARD KOPP
	PATRIOTIC MARCH	& BELLS	" "
A2260	MAUDIE MAZURKA	BELL SOLO	" "
	MIDSUMMER BELLS	" "	" "
A2118	CLAUDIA	XYLOPHONE SOLO	" "
	CLOVER LAND	XYLOPHONE SOLO	" "
C3631	CORNIGRATO	VIOLIN SOLO	ORQUESTA DE SALON
	CANTA PE ME	" "	" "

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,
16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

"PHENIX" SOCKS

IN WITH

LISLE OR

SILK WITHOUT

CASHMERE CLOCS

"PHENIX" STANDS FOR ALL THAT IS BEST IN GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

LISLE 75 cts. PER PAIR \$ 8.50 DOZES.

SILK \$1.50 " " \$16.00

CASHMERE \$1.00 " " \$11.00

THE ABOVE HAVE REINFORCED TOES, HEELS, AND FEET.

ALL SIZES ALL COLOURS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE EASTERN EXTENSION,
AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

FROM Today, and until further notice,
Mr. M. E. F. AIRY will be in charge
of the above Company's Station at Hong-
kong.

D. J. H. FARRANT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1920.

G. R.
MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE NUMBER
PLATES.

IT is notified for the information of the
public that Motor Car and Cycle Number
Plates nos. 301-500 and Motor Cycle
Number Plates nos. 301-350, can be obtained
on application at the Licensing Office,
Central Police Station. The price is \$1.50
per plate.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1920.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will
be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATHEWS & CO., LTD., on WEDNESDAY,
the 23rd JUNE, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts to
30th April, 1920.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the
23rd May, 1920, to WEDNESDAY, the 2nd
JUNE, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 21st, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST CADDOUA" VOY. 4-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU
YOKOHAMA AND KORE.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived
from the above-mentioned Ports,
Consignees of cargo are hereby informed
that their cargo will be landed at their
risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-
pany's Godowns at West Point and stored at
Consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of the Im-
ports and Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods
are to be left in the godowns, where they
will be examined on May 20th at 10 A.M.
and May 21st, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a
week of the steamer's arrival here after
which they cannot be recognized. No
claim will be admitted after the goods
have left the godowns, and all goods re-
maining unsold after May 17th, will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
afforded.

Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-signature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, May 20th, 1920.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

S.S. "PORTHOS"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO from MARSEIL-
LES in connection with above Steamer
are hereby informed that their goods with
the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables
are being landed, and stored at their risk, into
the godowns and extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon To-DAY requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after
the 20th May, at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 25th May, or they will not be recognized.
All claims must be presented by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on WEDNESDAY,
the 26th May, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 21st, 1920.

THE BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.

APCAR LINE, STEAMER

"JAPAN"

Arrived Hongkong on May 19th, 1920.

FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-mentioned
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be stored out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods
are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
intimation has been given to the contrary
six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within a day, including
date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be offered by us
in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
dows for examination by the Consignees, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
& DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and
TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented
within two days of the steamer's arrival here-
after, which day they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown.

MAACKINNON, MAACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 20th, 1920.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1919,
the EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on MONDAY, MAY 24th.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1920.

940

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE

EMPIRE DAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Opened for all

purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon, on

MONDAY, MAY 24th, 1920.

Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened

on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, May 19th, 1920.

1941

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-
ING of the Society will be held at its Head
Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hong-
kong, on FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1920, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements of
Accounts to 31st December, 1919, and of
declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society
will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, May 14th, 1920.

863

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-
ING of the Company will be held at its
Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Build-
ings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1920,
at 11.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with the
Statements of Accounts to 31st December,
1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, May 14th, 1920.

670

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-
ING of the Company will be held at its
Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Build-
ings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1920,
at 4.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with the
Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1919,
and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 8th May to the 31st
May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, May 14th, 1920.

849

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY
GENERAL MEETING will be held at the
Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on
SATURDAY, MAY 22nd, 1920, at 11.30 A.M.,
for the purpose of presenting the Report of the
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts to 31st February, 1920, and electing
Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 31st
May, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 14th, 1920.

871

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY

YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Office of the
Undersigned on TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1920,
at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER
OF MEMBERS of the Company will be
CLOSED from the 11th May to the 26th
May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 20th, 1920.

880

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the
above Company will be held at the Hon-
ourable's Office, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,
the 20th day of May, 1920, at 11.30 A.M.,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 30th April,
1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 26th day
of May, to Monday, the 31st day of May,
1920, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 19th, 1920.

884

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE Management of the *Hongkong Daily*
Press desires to inform the public that
its tariff for advertisements received on and
after this date will be increased by 30
per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the
constantly growing cost of production, the
price of paper alone having advanced by
700 per cent. during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions adver-
tisers and magazines all over the world
have been obliged to raise their subscription
and advertising rates in some cases by as
much as 100 per cent.—and at the same time
to curtail the size and number of pages.

Unless, however, the situation should become
worse, it had been decided, in the interests
of the public generally and of advertisers in
particular, to leave the price of *The Hong-
kong Daily Press* unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17th, 1920.

1940

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day all preliminary notices of
forthcoming meetings, lectures and
entertainments, sent for insertion in the
news columns of *The Hongkong Daily Press*,
will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each,
providing they do not occupy more than four
lines. If this space is exceeded they will be
placed in the advertising columns at the
prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17th, 1920.

1941

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND

MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares

for the year ending 30th June,

1919.

THE BOARD having declared an

INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two
Shillings per Share free of Income Tax, for
the year ending 30th June, 1920, holders of
Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend
Warrants received from London on
account of Registered Shares, will be
paid their dividends on presenting No. 15
Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend
Warrants on Registered Shares to either of
the following Banks at Shanghai or
Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE BANQUE UNION POUR L'EXTRAIT.

The Payments will be made in either

Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish,
at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

THE KAI YAN MINING

ADMINISTRATION.

Hongkong, May 14th, 1920.

1921

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

WHIT MONDAY, MAY 24th, 1920.

THERE will be a MIXED FOUR-SOMES

COMPETITION in the afternoon on
the Old Course at Fanling. Medal Play,
half combined handicap. Post entries.
Players to arrange own match. Entrance
Fee \$1 each pair. Starts at 1.30 p.m.

Hongkong, May 19th, 1920.

1943

WANTED.

ONE CLERK well acquainted with
banking business, especially exchange
book-keeping. Also one TYPIST speaking
both French and English if possible. Chinese
preferred.

Apply to
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
Shanghai (Canton) stating previous experi-
ence and salary required.

944

WANTED.

WANTED FOR MANILA, experienced male
book-keeper. Apply in writing with references to
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE,
LIMITED
Hongkong.

889

WANTED.

YOUNG American, at present in Shang-
hai, desires a position in Hongkong.
Has over 10 years' mercantile experience in
China and is thoroughly conversant with the
Import and Export trade, Accounting,
Correspondence, Shipping and Insurance
Work. Can speak several Chinese dialects
fluently, including Cantonese. No objection
to travelling. Commencing salary required,
\$2,000 per annum.

Apply—

Box No. 927,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

927

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE MISSES DE VINE AND TERRY.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS.

WILL INTRODUCE

HARMONY AND SONG

AT THE USUAL

TEA, DANCE AND DINNER DANCE

TO BE HELD

ON

SATURDAY, MAY 22ND

AND

WHIT MONDAY, MAY 24TH.

SUNDAY, MAY 23RD.

Obsequial Co. is doing their best and

starving.

1910

INTIMATION

BACCHING

CAPS.

A large and very

fine assortment.

Many really

pretty designs.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 21st, 1920.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE information called by our Peking
correspondent yesterday relating to the
formation of an independent Republic
comprising all Russian territory east of
Verkh Udainsk, which is situated east of
Lake Baikal, affords at least some
indication that progress is being made
towards more settled conditions in
Siberia. As yet the information is too
meagre to enable any definite judgment
to be formed regarding the permanence
of the new Republic. Its Foreign Minis-
ter has addressed the Legations at
Peking asking for their support, but it
appears that the Legations are scarcely
better informed on the subject than the
general public beyond the territory
concerned. They are "awaiting confirma-
tion of the authority for the telegram
before taking action." It is particularly
asked that neither the Japanese nor their
Allies should assist the reactionary forces
in China to oppose this Republic, whose
Army should be allowed free entry into
China. It further suggests that the
Japanese forces should be withdrawn from
Siberia, now that the object of their
expedition—to safeguard the evacuation
of the Czech Army—has been accom-
plished. In the light of present
general knowledge regarding affairs in
Siberia, there is no obvious reason why
the Allies should oppose this Republic and
its military movement. If the Republic is
as popular as it is represented to be, in
this connection the declaration recently
issued by the Commander of the Japanese
Forces in Siberia is important. Replying
to Soviet overtures it stated that
"Japan cannot allow a form of Govern-
ment in the Far East which violates all
law. Japan will gladly welcome a
Government which protects Japanese
subjects and interests and does not
endanger Korea and Manchuria. Japan
sympathizes with Russia and hopes that
order will be re-established and
economic relations reinstated. She will
then withdraw her troops." Whether the

Soviet and the Verkh Udainsk Government
are one and the same, or whether they
are entirely different we have yet to learn;
but a Government which seeks the support
of the Foreign Legations in Peking cannot
on the face of it be suspected of a desire
to "violate all laws," and it is greatly
to be hoped that this new development
in Siberia represents an approach to
settled conditions and peaceful organiza-
tion. Presumably the Republic has
approached the Chinese Government as
well as the Foreign Legations in Peking
on the subject, for China, of course, is
vitaly interested in this development.

She would be especially interested to learn
what relation this Republic bears to the
Soviet Government at Irkutsk which
recently addressed to the Government of
China a long communication offering, in
exchange for her support and co-opera-
tion, to renounce the contribution by
China for the Boxer insurrection of 1900,
and to restore to China, all the privileges
granted to the defunct Tsarist Government
of Russia. Inquiries have elicited the
information that other Soviet Govern-
ments in Siberia, as well as the Soviet
headquarters in Moscow and Petrograd,
have no knowledge of the authority for
this Note. This incident in itself shows
how necessary it is that the utmost caution
should be exercised in responding to over-
tures from any of the many Governments in
Russia which pose as supreme. The parti-
tioning of Russia into a number of Rep-
ublics seems an inevitable outcome of the
present chaos, but it will probably not be
accomplished without much more blood
being shed. It will be time enough for
the Russians to talk about official relations
with Foreign Powers when they have
come to some general understanding
among themselves which will give promise
of peace and settled conditions.

One case (one death) of plague and one
case of enteric fever were reported in the
Colony on Wednesday.

Formosa is declared by Hongkong to
be infected from cholera and precautions
are to be taken in the case of arrivals
from all ports of that island.

Now that the students have resumed
their classes, the acting Commissioner of
Defence has issued a notification counter-
manding martial law in Shanghai.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead, senior manager
of the Chartered Bank of India, Aus-
tralia, and China in London, has retired
after nearly half a century of service at
home and in the East.

Mr. Miao, Commissioner of Customs,
Tientsin, has

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For HAVANA & NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... "KATHAMBA" ... Second half July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

or to Messrs "C.C. Canton.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	YINGCHOW	On 22nd May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	CHINCHUA	On 25th May, 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	KOIHUA	On 25th May, 3 P.M.
MANILA, CE-LO & ILOI	TAMING	On 26th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	RANCHOW	On 26th May, 10 A.M.
Y. HIRAIWA, Cebu & Tientsin	SUNGIOW	On 26th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNGIOW	On 27th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENAN	On 28th May, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to weekly and Tientsin (weekly). Passengers are asked to Shanghai, avoiding Customs and Southern China Ports. Through Bills of Lading to Tientsin, avoiding Customs and Southern China Ports.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 33.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, 21st May, at 2 P.M.
 "HAILOONG" ... Capt. Ed. Walker ... TUESDAY, 25th May, at 2 P.M.
 "HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 28th May, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"EURYMACHUS" ... via Panama ... 26th May.
 "HOWICK HALL" ... via Suez ... 27th May.
 "DEUCALION" ... via Suez ... 30th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.****APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, OYLOS, INDIA, PERSIAN G.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENS-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	7,000	27th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,000	5th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NELLORE"	7,000	15th June	Do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MUTTRA"	4,700	22nd May 1 P.M.	Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	7,000	21st May	Do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	26th May	For Sydney, via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville and Brisbane.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

• • CALLS AT ANTWERP • • CALLS AT TIMOR
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

Tickets Interchangeable.
 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 2ft. x 2ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

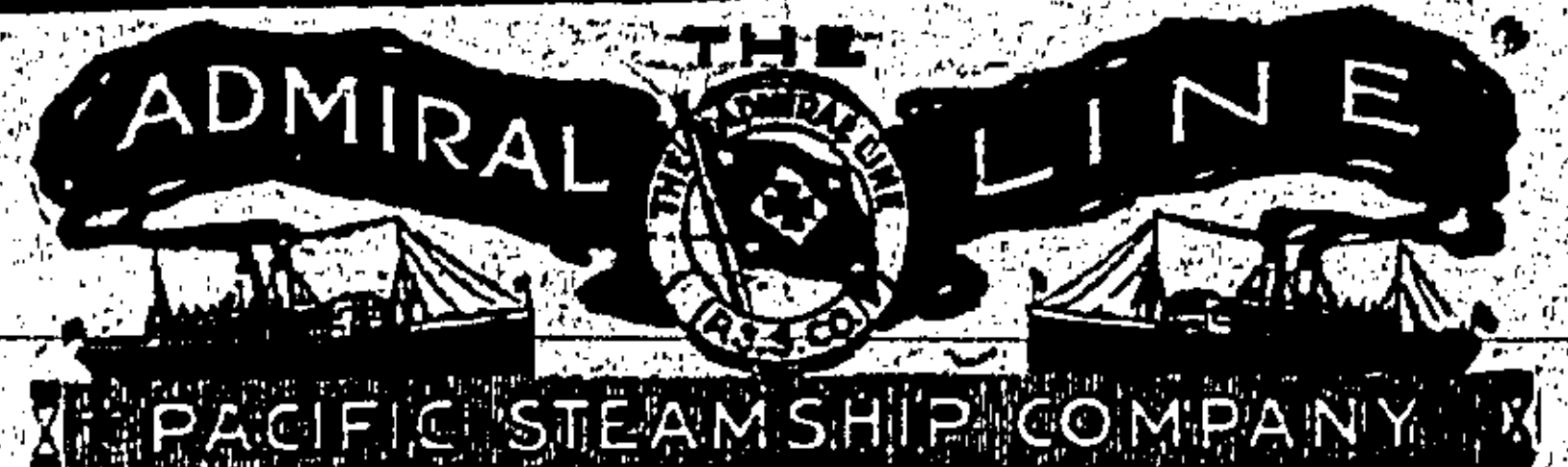
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DODD at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

**TRANS-PACIFIC FAIRWAY SERVICE**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"CROSSKEYS"	...	About June 10th
"TICONDEROGA"	...	About June 22nd
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	...	About July 12th

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"MONTAGUE"	...	About June 15th
"WARAN"	...	About June 22nd
"ABERCOSS"	...	About July 10th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Oriental Overseas ports.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel MANHATTAN.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

18,000 tons. 10,300 tons. 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" ... May 22nd ...
 "CHINA" ... May 23rd ...
 "NILE" ... June 19th ...

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

U. H. RITTER, Principals' Buildings, Lee House Street, Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent 2181.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	24,000	May 27th
SIBIRI MARU	20,000	June 11th (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	June 17th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	July 5th
KOREA MARU	20,000	July 14th

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALING CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 19th
ANYO MARU	16,500	Sept 9th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
CHOYO MARU	May 24th

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DEPARTURE STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

SHANGHAI-KOREA "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 20th May.
 YOKOHAMA "AMAZONE" ... 10,000 ... On or about

SHANGHAI (Only) "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 2nd June

MARSHALLS via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...

CARGO BOAT FOR PORT SAID, HAYRE and "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR" ... On or about 15th June.

ANTWERP ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER, Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... Wednesday, 19th June

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Middle of July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 26th May

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"LUZON MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" (call at Manila) ... Wednesday, 26th May

"CHICAGO MARU" (call at Manila) ... Sunday, 3rd June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Mitsui Kisen Kaisha Ltd. & Yokohama

"MADRAS MARU" (call Kure & Yokohama) ... Wednesday, 26th May

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Gate.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"HAKATA MARU" ... Thursday, 20th May

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 14th June.

For Takao (direct)

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	20th May	26th May
"CHANGSHA"	17th June	23rd June

Sailings subject to Alteration.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light, through and Electric Fans in the Steerage, and a qualified Doctor in each Steerage Cabin. Cargo loaded through the Australian Consignees at Hongkong.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1920 may now be obtained at the G. P. O. at 50 cents per copy.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Mishima Maru	21st May
SHANGHAI	Ichang	21st May
EUROPE (via NAGASAKI)	Carmarthenshire	22nd May
STRAITS	Trishima Maru	22nd May
JAPAN	Yamaguchi	22nd May
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Tango Maru	22nd May
JAPAN	Sasuki Maru	23rd May
BOMBAY	Portland Maru	23rd May

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR	PER	DATE
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	Tyrialak	Friday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Huachang	Friday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenwang	Friday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Batavia	Basis Dollar	Friday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung	Shimo Maru	Friday, 21st, 5.00 A.M.

COMMERCIAL
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

May 20th
On London—
Telegraphic Transfer
Bank Bills, on demand
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight
Credit, at 4 months sight
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight
On Paris—
Bank Bills, on demand
Credit, 4 months sight
On New York—
Bank Bills, on demand
Credit, at 60 days sight
On Bombay—
Telegraphic Transfer
Bank Bills, on demand
On Calcutta—
Telegraphic Transfer
Bank Bills, on demand
On Shanghai—
Bank Bills, at sight
Private, 30 days sight
On Yokohama—
On demand—Pence
On Singapore—
On demand
On Batavia—
On demand
On Haiphong—
On demand
On Saigon—
On demand
On Bangkok—
On demand
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying rate
Gold L.A. 100 fine, per tael
BAR SILVER per 100

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Per cent.
Hongkong... 30 cents piece
Hongkong... 10
Canton ... 20
Canton ... 10

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and re-furnished. It now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 34 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 37,500,000

Reserve Funds ... 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginn, Kagi, Kure, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Shichiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamai, Tohoku, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH,

Manager.

Hongkong Branch.

2, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 4.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,500,000

Paid-up ... 750,000

Reserve Fund & Rest ... 846,000

Bankers:

The LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, April 30th, 1919.

GARRICK

Selected
Virginia
Cigarettes

A
NEW
SHIPMENT
HAS
JUST ARRIVED.

CERTAINLY AT ALL

TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000

PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT

REPUBLIC

Chairman of the Board ... André Berthelot

General Manager ... A. J. Pernette

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu,

Marseilles, Hanoi, Vladivostok,

Peking, Singapore, Foochow,

Shanghai, Canton, Swatow,

Tientsin, Saigon, Yokohama,

Hankow, Haiphong, Moukden,

New York, London, Antwerp.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avance-

ment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Mid-

land Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial

Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed

Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road

Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Directors:

Mr. Pong War Tiao, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Ron, Mr. Kan Ying To,

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,

Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,

Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shuk,

Mr. Ng Chang Lek.

Chief Manager: Kan Tong Fo, Esq.

Asst. Manager: L. T. Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Ex-

change business transacted. Loans granted

on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits

Amount at the rate of 3 per cent. per

annum and on Fixed Deposits at the fol-

lowing rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 1 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 2 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG FO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate

of the Republic of China on the 22nd of

November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... 12,778,800.00

Reserve Funds ... 2,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 50-51, Con-

naught Road Central. Branches and Sub-

branches all over China and Correspondents

in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers: The National Provincial

and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers: Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business

transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following

rates:

For 3 months ... 5% per annum.

For 6 months ... 4% per annum.

For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

THUYEE TEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 8th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £25,000,000

Reserve Fund ... 25,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £25,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or

shorter periods at rates which will be quoted

on application.

A. CROOKATT,

Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling ... \$1,500,000

Silver ... \$38,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PEARCE—Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. M. DODD, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. Johnston,

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., Hon. Mr. O. Long,

A. S. GUBLEY, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.,

Hon. Mr. F. H. HOLYOAK, J. A. FLEMMING, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—H. J. STARR, Esq.

Acting Manager:

Shanghai—G. H. STURT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER

& PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local

CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS

received for one year or shorter periods

in local Currency and Sterling on terms

which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABE,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(INDO-CHINA BANK)

Head Office: 18bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000

Reserves ... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon,

Beiping, Canton, Shanghai,

Calcutta, Hankow, Harbin,

Colon, Dili, Hanoi, Peking,

Haiphong, Hongkong, Tientsin,

Hankow, Pootung, Vladivostok,

Hanoi, Pondichery.

BANKERS:

FRANCE: Comptoir National

d'Escompte de Paris, Credit

Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des

Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et

Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial

and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Comptoir National d'Escompte

Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and

exchange business transacted.

L. BEERENDAGUE,

Manager.

Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE

Regular monthly service from

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI and HONGKONG TO

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN.

Sailings subject to alterations.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN

General Agents,

York Building

Tel No. 1574